

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, FEBRUARY 4.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00. Temperature, Max. 73; Min. 62. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.48c; Per Ton, \$69.60. 88 Analysis Beets, 7s 11½d; Per Ton, \$74.00.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 5, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE PHILIPPINE BILL'S CHANCE IN THE SENATE

Hale Is Believed to Have Power to Kill It--Hawaiians in Washington.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The chief interest in Hawaiian events here during the past few days has been over the appointment of a circuit judge to succeed Judge Robinson. It was intended to have the appointment made yesterday, but Attorney General Moody was unable to complete his examination of the papers and accordingly the appointment is delayed. There is little to tell about the situation, which has not already been indicated by cable to the Advertiser. Judge Robinson's refutation of the charges, that were the basis for Gov. Carter's withdrawing his endorsement, are being carefully considered. The fact that he has the practically unanimous endorsement of the Honolulu bar is also having great weight with both the Attorney General and the President. They do not want to do him any injustice by acting hastily on Gov. Carter's recommendation. It is almost certain, however, that the nomination will be made in the course of a few days, and should become known long before this letter reaches Honolulu.

Mr. W. O. Smith, of Honolulu, arrived here Saturday, accompanied by his son Lawrence. They are at the Shoreham Hotel. Because of the son's illness Mr. Smith has been kept pretty closely at the hotel, but the lad is now improving. Mr. Smith and Judge Hatanaka have called upon Delegate Kahanamoku and discussed with him the plans for a hearing before the House Committee on Territories on the refunding bill. But there have been no developments of note yet, the preparations being of a general character. Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan had Mr. Smith, Secretary Atkinson and the Hawaiian delegate at dinner last evening, when there was also a further exchange of ideas about the program for handling the refunding bill. Mr. Atkinson expects to remain here for two or three days yet, before sailing for Portugal.

THE PHILIPPINES BILL.

With a statehood fight, of large proportions, a Santo Domingo fight, a railroad rate fight and many other clashes on hand to dispose of in Congress, the situation in the Senate Philippines Committee is commanding no little attention. The forces there, with reference to the Philippine tariff bill, are led respectively by Senator Lodge, the chairman, who wants the House bill favorably reported to the Senate, and by Senator Hale, of Maine, who is the Republican sitting next to the chairman and who is against enacting the Philippine tariff bill into law. As it stands now Senator Hale has more Republicans of the committee with him than has Senator Lodge. They will also probably figure as leaders of the respective sides of the controversy on the floor of the Senate, when the bill gets there.

Possibly the fate of the Philippine bill will depend much upon the aggressiveness with which Senator Hale

opposes it. Few doubt that if he is willing to oppose the administration to the extent of his power, on this measure, it would never reach a vote. Mr. Hale does not believe in the legislation. He thinks it unwise from practically every point of view. In this he is entirely consistent, for all along he has declared his convictions that our interference in affairs of the Philippine Islands was ill advised. He is especially opposed to any modification of tariff and realizes, as does nearly everybody in Congress, that this bill, should it become a law, would be used as an opening wedge to force a revision of the Dingley schedules.

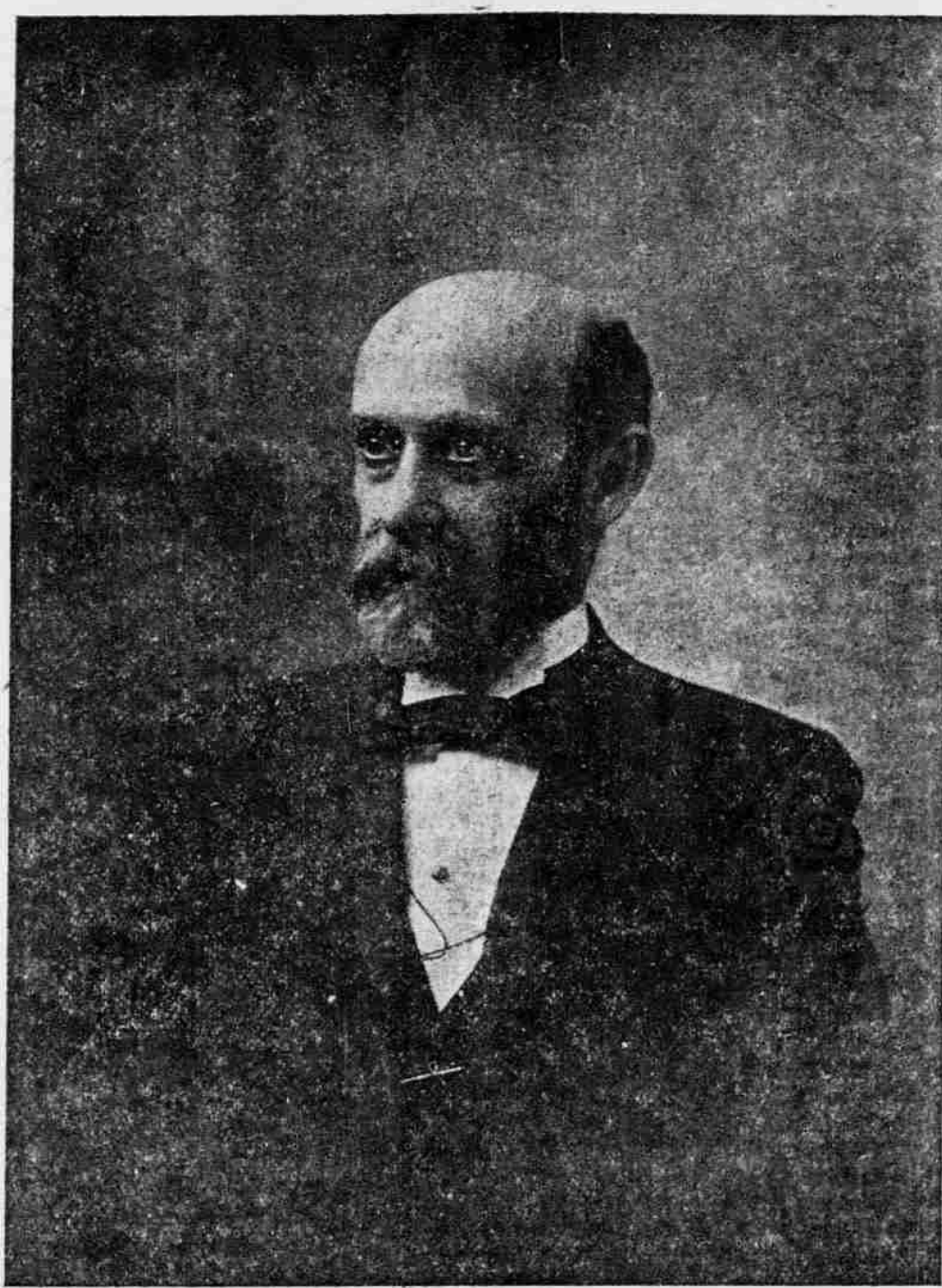
With the Maine Senator in the committee struggle are Senators Burrows, of Michigan; Nixon, of Nevada, and Brandegee, of Connecticut, and possibly, Dick, of Ohio. The only Republicans of the committee that Senator Lodge is sure of are Senators Beveridge of Indiana and Long of Kansas. So it remains for the Democrats of the committee to decide whether the administration bill shall have a majority or a minority report.

"I shall get my bill before the Senate," said Chairman Lodge today. "The vote, however, will be very close. If I have not enough votes now I believe I shall have enough before we get ready to vote on the report."

Of course, the unpleasant feature of the situation for the President and Secretary Taft, who have their hearts set on the passage of the bill, is that the opposition is so strong. A strong opposition means that it will take longer to reach a vote and that the vote may not be reached at all. As already stated if Mr. Hale, who is now the Republican leader of the Senate, is willing to oppose the bill with might and main, it is doubtful if it can pass. He told the President some time ago, when they were conferring on other matters, just how he stood on the Philippine bill. It is not unlikely that Mr. Hale will have something to say about the legislation when it gets before the Senate. At the same time, with a statement of his position on record, he may yield, as the Senator rarely fights a measure relentlessly against the President's favor. Mr. Hale has not, however, indicated yet how far he will go.

It is likely that many of the stand-pat Republican Senators will go with Mr. Hale in opposing the Philippine bill. Several New Englanders will be expected to join him, with the exception of Massachusetts, the New England Senators do not want tariff schedules touched. However, if the bill comes to a vote there are probably Republican Senators enough for it to join with Democrats who favor it to ensure the passage. In any event the administration will hardly have any occasion to feel proud over the enactment of the legislation. In the House there were Republicans enough (57) against the bill to have defeated it, had the Democrats voted solidly against it. But the Democrats voted almost solidly for the bill. In the Senate there will probably be a somewhat analogous situation, for it is very doubtful if there will be Republican Senators enough to pass the bill. This is a very unusual situation, when both the Senate and House have almost a two-thirds majority of Republicans. ERNEST G. WALKER.

DEATH CARRIES OFF AN EMINENT CITIZEN



THE LATE COL. W. F. ALLEN.

Col. William Fessenden Allen died last evening at 6:15 o'clock at his residence, corner of Beretania and Victoria streets, as a result of a stroke of paralysis which attacked him last Tuesday and from which he never regained full consciousness. Death came to him peacefully and was not entirely unexpected by his family and friends, as he had been invalided for the past eighteen months, and the last stroke so completely paralyzed one side and the muscles of his throat that he was able to take but little nourishment.

The remains are to be cremated and the funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late residence. The pall-bearers have not yet been selected.

The death of Col. Allen removes another of the kamaainas who were important factors in the upbuilding of Hawaii during the middle era and the end of the monarchical days, including the change to a Republican form of government. For many years he was an officer of the government and served some time as a staff officer to one of the kings. Upon his retirement from an official career, Col. Allen entered private business again and was interested in many business affairs, but since his illness he resigned from directorates and severed his connection with business matters as far as practicable.

William Fessenden Allen was born at Bangor, Maine, December 19, 1831. He attended Williams College and came to Honolulu for his health about 1850. He went to San Francisco also, where he was employed in 1850 and 1851 with G. B. Post & Co. He was there on Admission Day. He returned to Honolulu in 1852. Mr. Allen was bookkeeper for C. L. Richards & Co., ship chandlers, in the whaling days. For thirty years he served the monarchical government as Collector-General of Customs, retiring during the reign of King Kalakaua in the latter part of Walter Murray Gibson's premiership. He was also a member of the Privy Council.

Mr. Allen gained his title of Colonel from having been chief of staff under Kamehameha V. In 1865, Mr. Allen married Cordelia Church Bishop, cousin of Hon. C. R. Bishop, formerly of Honolulu, and now a resident of San Francisco, and of Senator E. Faxon Bishop of Honolulu. The deceased leaves surviving him besides his wife, a sister, Miss Allen, who has resided with Mr. and Mrs. Allen for some time, and a brother, who is a resident of New York. The latter was at one time Hawaiian Consul-General at the metropolis.

Col. Allen's father was the late Hon. E. H. Allen, who was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands on June 4, 1857, which post he resigned February 1, 1877, to accept the position of Hawaiian Minister to the United States. He dropped dead in the White House January 1, 1883, during the administration of President Arthur.

Col. Allen was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was Master of Hawaiian Lodge from 1864 to 1866.

Mr. Allen, while possibly not a wealthy man, had a comfortable fortune.

SHOYO FACTORY IS NEW JAPANESE ENTERPRISE

Shoyo, or "Soy," as the product is more generally known here, is now being manufactured on a large scale in Honolulu. The factory, backed and conducted by Japanese, was formally opened on Saturday evening with a celebration a la Japanese in which not only Japanese, but many foreigners, participated.

The new concern has a catch-phrase of its own—"Patronize Home Industry"—and as it manufactures shoyo from beans grown in the Islands and wheat brought from the mainland, the promoters of the enterprise believe they are entitled to hearty local support.

The soy factory is located in Pua Lane, Palama, back of St. Elizabeth's House. The factory buildings are low structures and enclose three sides of a square. The court is roomy and the premises are arranged to make it sanitary. All the buildings are raised from the ground. The plant is not en-

tirely modern, and some of the methods employed are crude, but everything is present in apparatus and containers to make a soy which the promoters claim will be equal in all respects to that imported from Japan.

The consumption of soy in Hawaii is large, \$150,000 was paid out last year for soy. Added to this is the duty of 35 per cent. which went to Uncle Sam. Then there is considerable loss of soy in transit. The product is shipped from Japan to Honolulu in wooden tubs. The wood absorbs much of the stuff, and, with leakages, it is believed that fully ten per cent. of the quantity goes to waste.

The Hawaiian-made soy is put in tin cases, same size as oil tins, and these are shipped two in a wooden box. The tins are fancifully painted and bear the name of the firm, "Yamajo Soy Co."

Mr. Yamakami, a chemist in his own country, is the head of the concern, his partners being Messrs. Tashiro and

CHINA MAKES UGLY FACES

Foreigners in Hongkong Are Uneasy--Viceroy Chi Li Shows Bad Feeling.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

HONGKONG, February 5.—Owing to the insufficiency of the police, foreigners here are apprehensive.

VICEROY CHI LI BECOMES NASTY.

PEKING, February 5.—Responding to anti-American influence, Viceroy Chi Li has discharged Professor Tenny, Director of Education.

REVIVAL OF THE BOYCOTT.

The boycott of American goods is reviving.

HARRIMAN CONTROLS THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL

NEW YORK, February 5.—E. H. Harriman has secured control of the Illinois Central Railway.

This is an important point gained by the Southern Pacific and Pacific Mail magnate in his rivalry with J. J. Hill, the Great Northern king, for transcontinental transportation supremacy.

HOLOCAUST VISITS HOME

RENNES, France, February 5.—The Home for the Aged here has been burned. Twelve persons perished.

BODIES FROM VALENCIA.

VICTORIA, February 5.—Thirty-three bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer Valencia.

LORD GREY'S SORROW.

LONDON, February 5.—Lady Grey is dead.

The deceased noblewoman was the wife of Lord Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the new British Cabinet. Her death was the result of being thrown from her carriage on Saturday, when she sustained concussion of the brain.

ITALY AND MONTENEGRO ACT AGAINST AUSTRIA

VIENNA, February 5.—It is reported that Italy and Montenegro have concluded a convention, designed for the breaking of Austrian influence in the Balkans.

The King of Roumania is ill.

DR. RAINSFORD RESIGNS.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Rev. Dr. Rainsford has resigned the rectorship of St. George's Church in this city on account of ill health.

Dr. Rainsford has been a prominent figure among the Episcopal church clergy of New York City for about thirty years. William Stephen Rainsford was born in Dublin, Ireland, October 30, 1850. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1872, and received the degree of D. D. from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1886. After being curate of St. Giles, Norwich, for three years ending 1876 he traveled in the United States and Canada as a missionary. He was assistant rector of St. James Cathedral, 1876-83, and since 1883 rector of St. George's Church. Dr. Rainsford is the author of several theological works.

HAWAII'S DELEGATES ARRIVE.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The Hawaiian delegates to promote the President's policy of appropriating 75 per cent. of Federal revenue collected in the Territory for twenty years for public purposes within the Territory, have arrived here.

DEATH DELAYS ROYAL NUPTIALS.

MADRID, February 5.—Owing to the death of the King of Denmark the marriage of King Alfonso has been postponed until June.

ALPINE FOREST FIRE.

MILAN, February 5.—A forest fire has done much damage near the St. Gothard tunnel.

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

NAPLES, February 5.—Mount Vesuvius is again erupting.

This is interesting news in connection with the reported outbreak of Mokua-weowe, the summit crater of Mauna Loa, Island of Hawaii, after Kilauea crater had continued in activity for many months. It is not the first time that sympathy appeared to be shown between the Hawaiian and the European volcanoes.

HOW GARFIELD OBTAINED SECRETS OF THE PACKERS

(Associated Press Mail Special.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—All efforts by the attorney in the packers case to reach an agreement upon the facts at issue having failed, the case was resumed today and the taking of evidence was commenced.

The first witness was Louis C. Krawthoff of New York, formerly general counsel for Armour & Co. He was placed on the stand to narrate his interview with Commissioner of Corporations Garfield at the Chicago Club April 13, 1905, when the packers allege Mr. Garfield said certain things, the import of which was that, if he received the information for which he asked, the packers should never be prosecuted criminally.

Judge Humphrey ruled that if it were true that the packers had divulged evidence against themselves under pressure from the government it would be competent to show the nature of the legal advice under which the defendants were acting.

Attorney Miller then asked the witness:

"Did you advise your clients as to the powers of the commissioner to compel testimony?"

"I did, fully."

"Did you advise them to comply with his requirements in case he should call for testimony?"

"That was the principal subject on which I advised them."

The witness then described his meeting with Commissioner Garfield as follows:

"Charles G. Dawes telephoned to me and said that Mr. Garfield was in the city and asked if I desired to meet him. I said that I would and in company with Dr. Samuel McRoberts I called at Mr. Dawes' bank and we went to the Chicago Club. I was introduced by Mr. Dawes to Mr. Garfield. After some remarks about other matters, Mr. Garfield opened the matter and it was discussed for nearly two hours. Mr. Garfield stated in a formal way, apparently in his own language, substantially this: That the Martin resolution imposed upon him a duty of investigating the packing industry; that in order to do this

(Continued on Page 4.)